## MICHAEL EYRAUD GUILLOTINED

He Is Sullen and Determined, and Abuses M. Constans with His Last Breath.

THE IRISH SETTLEMENT.

Rumor That Parnell Will Still Direct the Party Policy.

ITALY'S CABINET CRISIS.

Apparent Difficulty in the Way of Forming a New Ministry.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

Paris, Feb. 3, 1891.-Michael Eyraud, the murderer of Gouffe, was executed at twenty minutes past seven o'clock this morning on the Place de la Requette. Evraud met his fate with fortitude or sulien

resignation. When the Governor of the prison and the prison chaplain, l'Abbé Faure, were ushered into Evraud's cell, a short time previous to the hour fixed for the condemned man's execution, they found that he was already up and dressed, evidently forewarned, contrary to the rules, by some kind hearted prison official. Eyraud declined a class of cognac which was tendered him by one of the wardens, and in spite of the earnest solicitations of l'Abbé Faure the murderer positively, even angrily, refused to listen to the good priest's prayers, to pray himself or to have any religious rites performed in his behalf. The Abbe's pleading with the criminal in that dark cell this morning, while within and without the prison all proparations were made to usher the sullen prisoner into another world, was probably the most solemn and dramatic incident of the execution.

THE PREPARATION At exactly half-past four A. M. the executioner's wagon arrived upon the place and took up a post tion opposite the prison. The barriers had been so arranged as to protect Deibler, the executioner, from the enterprise and curiosity of the newspaper correspondents and reporters, whom he seems to dread more than ever before. By three o'clock, in spite of drizzling rain, fog and cold, the number of spectators gathered about the place had con siderably increased. At twenty-five minutes to five the "Bois de Justice" ("Wood of Justice") or timber portion of the guillotine arrived and was soon heisted into place. The mounted Gardes Républicaines then took up a position in front of the guillouine, which was erected on the spot marked by five stone slabs, which Parislans and visitors to Paris thow so well. At a quarter to five l'Abbe Faurs and Almoner Grands, of La Roquette, entere the prison. Deibler, the executioner, seemed nervous and excited as he directed his assistants. working by the light of a number of lanterns which east cruel, lurid reflections upon the red painted uprights of the guillotine.

By a quarter to six all was ready for the execu tion of Eyraud. Deibler tested the knife and found that it was moving smoothly in the grooves. The executioner sent the knife skimming up and down three times. Then he seemed satisfied that the work would be well done, for he left it alone. Outside the place in the direction of the Boulevard Voltaire there were about five hundred spectators, who could hardly see anything of the proceedings, but who were attracted to that spot and remained there out of shear morbid curiosity.

NEARING THE END.
Shortly before six A. M. M. Goron, the chief of desectives, the Commissatre de Police, the Chief of proposed plot. the Municipal Police and a delegate from the office of the Procureur de la République and the Recorder entered the prison gates, and at a quarter of seven A. M. this party of officials, in company with the Governor of La Roquette, entered the cell occupied

by Eyraud. They found Eyraud sitting crouching on his bed, and when informed that his petition for a pardon had been rejected Eyraud replied :-

The condemned man a few minutes afterward removed the prison uniform which he had been wearing, changed his trousers and socks, refusing all assistance while preparing for death.

The representative of the Procureur de la République asked Eyraud if he had any statement to make before being escorted on his way to the guillotine, but the murderer replied in the negative. L'Abbé Faure then approached the guilty man and offered to receive and convey to Eyraud's wife and daughter any messages which he might wish taken to them. To this kind offer Eyraud

"Tell them that I bid them adies and hope that they may be happy."

L'Abbé Faure then again offered Eyraud a glass of cognac, but he pushed it on one side, saving "No; that will do me no good." Eyraud then walked with the Chief Warden and his jailer into the dressing room. He looked attentively at the gentlemen there present and did not utter a word. He then sat down while Deibler pinioned him. and during this part of the preparation for the guillotine Eyraud turned to the Governor and said:- "Might I request that my body should not be given to the surgeons?"

To this request l'Abbé Faure replied: - "Your body will be given to your family." Eyraud thanked the Abbé, whereupon the latter offered to embrace the murderer's wife and child for him.

Eyraud, gazing at the faces around him, then angrily exclaimed: - "Constans, Minister of the Interior, was right. He has won his case-now his prize. He will bel to-night with Gabrieile. What grand personage is going to decorate Gabrielle

Suddenly, as Deibler was completing the task of pinioning him, Eyraud cried :- "You are hurting my finger," and turning to an assistant who tying the bandages, he said impat'entiy:-"Don't pinch me so tightly."

AT THE GUILLOTING. Previous to commencing the march to the scaffold Eyraud again refused to drink a glass of cognac which was offered to him, and was afterward rigidly silent until he arrived at the guillotine. Passing from his cell to the scallold Eyraud scanned everything right and left and then fixed his eyes upon the guillotine. Arrived at the foot of the guillotize and within a few feet of the block Egrand cluded the executioners for a moment and loudly and angrily shouted to the assembled crowd, Constant is a murderer—he is more of a murderer than I am. Constans is-

Before he could complete the sentence the excutioners seized the murderer, threw him upon he inclined plank of the guillotine, Deibler pressed be fatar knob, and the flashing blade suspended wer Eyraud's neck fell with a sharp, sliding sound md the head of Gouffe's assassin rolled into the

Eyrand's body was then lifted into a wagon and ms driven off at full gallop to the cemetery, escreted by a detachment of mounted gendarmes. L'Abbé Faure followed the body in a cab, and afor reading the burial service over the remains atthe cemetery they were turned over to the dead

Gardes Republicaines, which had been left in charge of that justrument of execution.

> COPYRIGHT, 1891. IRISH PARTY PLANS.

THE POSSIBLE ARRANGEMENT WILL LEAVE PAR-NELL THE "POWER BEHIND THE THRONE." [BY THE COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.] The Henald's European edition publishes to-day the following, dated

LONDON, Feb. 3, 1891 .- It is expected that a meeting of the whole Irish party will be summoned shortly, at which a definite announcement will be made as to the result of the recent negotiations. There were, however, rumors in the lobby of the House of Commons to-night of a bitch in the arrangement, owing to objections raised by Mr. Gladstone on certain points of

It is understood that in cose an arrangement should be arrived at between the two sections of the Irish party a committee of leading members of the party will be formed to consult with the chairman on all important questions of policy. Two or three of Parnell's chief supporters will be members of this committee, and through them the member for Cork will continue to exercise great influence in the councils

MORE IRISH OBSCURATION. LONDON, Feb. 3, 1891.-Mr. Justin M'Carthy said to day that he had heard nothing about Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Brien going to America. # He added that if it were true that they intended to visit the United States their proposed journey formed no part of the negotiations between the two sections

of the Irish party. The sections of the Irish party will probably meet on Thursday, when the result of the Boulogne conference will be announced and a modus vicendo will be proposed.

M'CARTHY IMITATING PARNELL. DUBLIN, Feb. 3, 1891 .- The Freeman's Journal to day says that it is curious to note that Mr. M'Carthy is following Mr. Parnell's lead. In his Liverpool speech he echoes Mr. Parnell's Ennis speech. All just men will read Mr. M'Carthy's speech with pleasure and with reassurance that this week will see settled many momentous matters. Mr. M'Carthy's tone is not similar to that of his followers, and it is a hopeful sign to find that Mr. M'Carthy recognizes, with Mr. Par-nell, that the granting of real home rule is the only way to settle the Irish question.

THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

SIGNOB ZANARDELLI NOW MAKES AN ATTEMPT TO FORM A CABINET.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.] Roug, Feb. 3, 1891.—King Humbert has summoned Signor Zanardelli, Signor Crispi's Minister of Justice, to form a Cabinet. The Marquis di Rudini has abandoned the task, Italiano declares that Signor Zanardelli has also abandoned his attempt.

THE PARIS PRESS ON THE CRISIS. Paris, Feb. 3, 1891.—The Rome correspondent of the Journal Des Debats says that Signor Zanardelli is trying to construct a Cabinet. After having an audience with King Humbert, Signor Zanardelli had conferences with Signor Ciolitti and the Marquis di Rudini.

The Temps' correspondent at Rome says that Signor Zanardelli, although he will maintain Italy's position as a member of the Triple Alliance, will show a friendlier attitude toward France.

THE OPORTO INSURRECTION.

ATTEMPT TO INVOLVE THE NAVY-DECISIVE PROCEDURE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

IBY CABLE TO THE HEBALD ! OFORTO, Feb. 3, 1891 .- One of the results of the thorough inquiry being made by the military and civil authorities into the cause of the revolt of troops here on Saturday last, is the discovery that an effort was made to involve the Portuguese navy in the so-called revolution. Two sergeants of marines belonging to the Sagres, a government corvette, lying in the roads outside of Oporto, endeavored to incite the crew of that vessel to mutiny and seize the ship. The two sergeants were arrested while trying to make arrangements for the

ned officers of marines arrested on board the Sagres, a sergeant named Cardoso, when questioned as to his motive in trying to get the crew to mutiny, declared that he was a supporter of the project to establish a federal republic, having its seat of government at Oporto and independent of Lisbon. He added that it was expected that the movement in Oporto would have the adhesion and support of the Spanish revolutionary party.

By a decree issued in Lisbon to-day it is announced that all crimes connected with the rising in this city come un er the jurisdiction of the military tribunals. This is here interpreted to mean that all the civilians as well as the soldier connected with the revolt will be tried by martial law, and that the ringleaders will probably be shot. One of the leaders of the late revolt, Captain Leitas, of the Tenth infantry, has been arrested hero. It is now stated that fifty persons were killed and two hundred injured in the fight following the revolt of the garrison here against the government on Saturday last.

An insurgent leader declares that it was the intention of the insurgents to eack Oports and shoot all officials.

MEISSONIER'S FUNERAL.

IEY CARLE TO THE HERALD.

Parts Feb. 3, 1891.—The body of Meissonier was laid to rest to-day at Poissy, on the Seine, ten miles from Versailles. The funeral services took place in this city at the church of La Madeleine, that sacred edifice being througed with the leaders in the world of art and letters. An imposing military cortège escorted the remains to and from the

Altred Stevens, the artist, is suffering from bronchitis and was unable to comply with the Belgian artists' request that he should represent them at the funeral of M. Meissonier.

BURIAL OF BRADLAUGH.

A SILENT ASSEMBLAGE OF TWO THOUSAND PEO-

PLE ABOUT THE GRAVE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 3, 1891 .- The funeral of Mr. Charles Bradlaugh took place to-day at Woking, Surrey. Over fifteen hundred people travelled from London by special trains in order to be present at the Many of those present, as if to emphasize Mr. Bradlaugh's last wishes to the effect that no signs of mourning were to be displayed at his funeral, wore colored ribbons around their hats. About two thousand people gathered around Mr. Bradlaugh's grave. Among those present were the Right Hon. John Morley and Mr. Henry Labouchere. Mrs. Besant and a number of members of the House of Commons were also present. The coffin was covered with floral wreaths, but no mourning garments were worn, nor was there any display of crape or black cloth. Complete silence was main-

tained by all who gathered around the grave. THE SPANISH ELECTIONS.

ONE RESULT IS A BIG PROTECTIONIST MAJORITY. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Madnid, Feb. 3, 1891 .- A feature of Sunday's elec. tions is the great strength of the republican vote in towns. Five great towns returned republicans by large majorities, although Madrid. Barcelons, Soragossa, Seville and Cadiz freturned conservatimediately after the execution the mob made in wild rush toward the guillotine and were with difficulty repulsed by the strong force of mounted in Valencia the republicans received more votes.

The votes obtained by the two rival repulses in the possistion of the city of Portland. It is now mostly covered with dusiness blocks. The votes obtained by the two rival repulsed as a wild rush toward the guillotine and were with defeat the monarchists in Saragossa and Barcelona will on April 10 claim the land under the city of Portland. It is now mostly covered with dusiness blocks. The votes obtained by the two rival repulsed it is now mostly covered with dusiness blocks. The votes obtained by the two rival repulsed. It is now mostly covered with dusiness blocks. The votes obtained by the two rival repulsed. tives. The votes obtained by the two rival repub-

than the liberals, in spite of the abstention of the Socialists.

The conservatives elected are chiefly protectionists. The total protectionist vote in the House is estimated at 360 and the free trade vote at barely 70.

WISSMANN RESIGNS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] BERLIN, Feb. 3, 1891 .- The Berliner Togeblatt says that Major Wissmann has sent to Emperor William his resignation as Commissioner in East Africa

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT

[BY CABLE TO THE BERALD. ]

Paris, Feb. 3, 1891.—A train running from Doual to Paris was derailed to-day. The locomotive was One person was killed and twenty were

MANCHESTER'S SHIP CANAL

BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD. ]

MANCHESTER, Feb. 3, 1891.—The Manchester Ship Canal Company, engaged in digging a ship canal from Manchester to the sea with the idea of making Manchester a port of entry, has been forced to appeal to the corporation of this city for assistance. The canal company in its appeal says that its statutory borrowing powers will shortly be exhausted and that £1,700,000 will then be required to push the work to a successful term nation. The appeal was referred to a special committee.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND CASE.

THE FISHERMEN OF FRANCE ANXIOUS FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD. ] ments of Cotes du Nord and Ille et Vilaine have petitioned the government to expedite the settlement of the Newfoundland question. The owners of fishing boats, in consequence of the uncertainty of the position on the French shore, refuse to hire men or to give them the usual advances, upon which the men rely to provide for their families during their absence.

RUSSIANS MARCH EASTWARD.

[DY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] Sr. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3. 1891.—The building of the dry dock at Vladivostok, on the Sea of Japan, will be commenced in March next. The dry dock, when finished, will hold iron clads of 10,000 tons displacement.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD. LONDON, Feb. 3, 1891 .- In the House of Commons o-day Mr. Lowther gave notice of a motion re questing the government to take immediate meas ures to promote the formation of preferential fiscal relations between Great Britain and her colonies.

Baron Henry de Worms, Under Colonial Secre-

tary, said that the question was receiving careful consideration and that the government recognized the urgency of the matter. Mr. Marjoribanks moved the appointment of a

commission to examine the new magazine rifle and

the reasons for its adoption. A. Mr. Hanbury condemned the system by which the new rifle was introduced. He said that out of thirteen patents connected with the rifle one official held ten in his own name. The basic necessity was not an isolated inquiry as to how the rife was adopted, but reform in the War Office. He therefore moved an amendment that a commission to inquire into the mere details of the military administration was undesirable as weakening the full responsibility of the officials who recommended

After a sharp debate, in which the War Office was severely citicised, the amendment was carried by a vote of 108 to 74.

A motion by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, president of the Board of Trade, to appoint a select committee to inquire into the question of legislative restriction of the working hours of railway servants was agreed to.

Mr. Noian (nationalist) moved that the operation of the Relief Works act be extended to Galway and Mayo.

Mr. Madden. Attorney General for Ireland, promised that Mr. Baifour, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, would make a statement on the subject before

FRENCH JURISTS ON BEHRING SEA.

THEY APPROVE THE AC ION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN GRANTING A HEARING TO ENGLAND. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Feb. 3, 1891 .- In an interview to-day in re gard to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of the schooner Sayward, which had been libelled for unlawfully taking soal within the waters of Behring Sea, ex-Chief Justice Cazot said that he would have decided exactly like Chief Justice Fuller. Nothing similar had ever occurred in France, but he could not conceive how the Supreme Court could otherwise pronounce. Associate Justice Herisson said that such a de-

cision in France, though probably right, would have caused a great debate in the Chambers.

ENGLAND'S HIGH OPINION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.] LONDON, Feb. 4, 1891,-The Morning Post, referring to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Sayward case, says that whatever may be the ultimate decision which the Supreme Court arrives at, Englishmen and Canadians will recognize the integrity of that tribunal.

THE SAYWARD CASE IN CANADA.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 3, 1891 .- The Deputy Minister of Justice for the Dominion says:-

"The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the British schooner W. P. Sayward was what was expected here; but at the

P. Sayward was what was expected here; but at the same time it has been received with great satisfaction. The effect of the decision is simply to declare that the Supreme Court of the United States has jurisdiction over the District Court of Alaska to prohibit it from assuming the jurisdiction of the United States.
"It seems to be now assured that applicants for a writ of prohibition will get a decision from the Supreme Court on the merits of the case. This shows that the Canadian government has been justified in the confidence it has reposed in the highest judicial tribunal of the United States that it would not allow political considerations to influence it in the slightest where the rights of any litigant are involved. The matter will not rest until a rule nisl is returnable."

THEY LAY CLAIM TO THE CAPITOL

SOME ILLINOIS PROPLE THINK THEY OWN A

PART OF WASHINGTON SQUARE. ALTON, Feb. 3, 1891.—A United States claim agent, William H. Platte, of this city, has filed in the Land Office at Washington a remarkable claim. It is in

Office at Washington a remarkable claim. It is in favor of Edward Hugo, Mrs. W. P. Paul and Mrs. Price, of this city, and O. S. Hugo, of Peoria, who are the logal heirs of the late Dr. Samuel B. Hugo, and in it these parties claim ownership to part of Capitol square at Washington.

The document is in the shape of a land warrant from the General Assembly of Maryland, dated April 15, 1788, for lots 2,098, 2,091, 2,703 and 2,704. This includes about five acros of land, and is described as "lying to the west of Fort Cumberland, Allegheny county, Maryland." The claim has been filed and recorded at Washington, and will, if it holds, involve the ownership of part of the ground on which the national Capitol stands.

TRYING TO GRAB PORILAND LAND.

UNDER AN OLD LEASE THE SKILLINGS CLAIM CERTAIN BUSINESS PROPERTY. PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 3, 1891.—A section of land in the centre of the city of Portland was leased ninetynine years ago next April by Samuel Skillings to nine years ago near April by cander outlings to Enoch lisley. The lease has lain dormant for fifty years, no rent having been collected during that time. In 1825 it is alleged that Haley gave a quit claim deed to the county of Cumberland, which claimed the land, and it finally came into the pos-

CHILI'S, REVOLT PETERING OUT.

By Latest Accounts the Insurgents Are Getting the Worst of It.

CHILIAN AND PERUVIAN NEWSPAPERS

overturned and several carriages were crushed out A Change of Ministry and a Severe Presidential Decree.

HOW THE TROUBLE ORIGINATED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Feb. 3, 1891.—The Chilian Legation in this city has received a cable message from Chili stating that the insurgent fleet has not occupied any port of that country. The message adds that the country is quiet, the army loyal and that the coast is efficiently defended.

Advices received by the Gaulois from its corre spondent in Buenos Ayres are that the Chilian insurgents have been obliged to abandon La Serena and Coquimbo, and that the harbor of Iquique has been reopened. The reports also say that the gov. Panis, Feb. 3, 1891.—The fishermon of the Departthree days unless the insurgents make another attack in the meantime.

FURTHER CONFIRMATION.

Boston, Feb. 3, 1891 .- Chilian Consul Horace N. Fisher received a telegram yesterday from the Chilian Minister at Washington which states officially that "the revolted men-of-war have not been able to occupy any part of the coast; defence organized throughout the country; the people and the army are loyal to the government; on shore complete order prevails."

LATEST PANAMA ADVICES.

ATTEMPTS AT ASSASSINATION-GRAND FUNERAL OF THE FIRST VICTIM.

PANAMA, Jan. 26, 1891 .- The following advices reeived by mail in regard to the Chilian difficulty may be of interest :-

The Bien Publico of Lima, under date of January 8, said:-"We have received trustworthy information respecting the revolutionary movement in Chili-The squadron has left Valparaise, carrying as passengers two of the most important members of the opposition to Balmaceda. It is believed that in this movement of the populace of Valparaise and San. tiago complications are involved with the Argentine Republic. The telegraph lines are cut between the

On January 12 the same paper said :- "The Chilian squadron which left Valparaiso and refused to obey orders issued by Balmaceda has been declared beyond the pale of the law, but the troops and the populace in Santiago continue to obey the govern-

A Santiago despatch, dated December 25, said :-"The Intendent yesterday issued a decree pro-hibiting citizens carrying arms, and the civic corps of the capital were deprived of all weapons." Santiage papers report several cases of attempted assassination of well known public men and assert that a reign of terror has been inaugurated in Santiage.

that a reign of terror has been inaugurated in Santiago.

AN IMPLEMIVE FUNERAL.

The funeral of Don Isidro Ossa, who was shot in a brutai and savage munner in Santiago on the night of the 20th inst, tock place on Sunday in the presence of the largest concourse of people that has been witnessed in Santiago for a long time. Upward of five hundred carriages formed in the cortege, and of the fifty thousand persons who turned out to see the funeral procession it is calculated that fifteen thousand followed the hearse to the cemetery. All ranks and classes of society were represented and influential deputations from Valparaiso and other cities attended. The remains were not interred in the Ossa family vault in the General Cemetery, but in the new cemetery known as the Cementerio de los Céricos, in consequence of the General Cemetery in common with all other general cemeteries in the country being still under the ban of execration.

A number of orations, in which the Fresident and other autho tiles were sternly and severely denounced and held to be responsible for the murder of young Ossa, were pronounced, and no effort was made to disguise the fact that any tempt of the Executive to govern without the constitution would be resisted by force. Notwithstanding the solemn and sacred character of the place and its surroundings, the fierce denunciations of the Executive were applauded to the scho.

CHILIANS DRIVEN TO REVOLT.

ARBITRARY DECREES HAVE FANNED THE SPARKS

OF DISCONTENT INTO OPEN REBELLION. That the present revolution in Chili was not nipped in the bud is certainly not the fault of President Balmaceda. He foresaw it and did his best to avert it. The first overt act of the government was a proclamation in which the President's policy was explained and the charges of his opponents were denounced as utterly baseless. In this proclamation Balmaceda stated that he had always striven to comply strictly with the constitution, and that there was not a word of truth in th charge that he wished to remain in power after the expiration of his term of office. He then reviewed the political history of the Republic since he en tered upon office and concluded by attributing the present unhappy condition of the country to the unlimited ambition of a party which seeks to obtain power in the Republic at all hazards.

At the same time certain changes were made in the Cabinet, the most important of which were the retirement of Don Laura Barros and the appointment of Don Antion Munoz as Minister of War and Marine. Negotiations between the Executive and Congress were meanwhile pending, and there was a general hope that mutual concessions would be made and that thus a modus vivendi would be apreed

made and that thus a modus vivendi would be agreed upon. How vain this hope was was seel when a new Presidential decree, regulating the right of meeting, was promulgated.

The clauses of this decree are curious. One provides that when it is intended to hold meetings in squares or other public places notice must be given to the authorities by at least five persons who reside within five kilometres of the place of meetings. The notice, moreover, must be in writing, and, in case the place of meeting should be within the limits of a capital of a department, at least twenty-four hours notice must be given to the governer. In all other cases at least forty-eight hours' notice must be given.

erner. In all other cases at least forty-eight hours notice must be given.

Another clause provides that open air meetings cannot begin before ten A. M., nor be prolonged, beyond four P. M., that indoor meetings cannot be prolonged beyond ten P. M. and that all meetings must be dissolved in the places where they are held. Furthermore it is ordered that persons attending public meetings shall not be allowed to carry weapons of any kind and that the municipalities are to designate the meeting places, which in santiage cannot be less than four and in Valparata otheres.

According to another clause the resolutions agreed to at meetings can only be presented to the persons or authorities to whom they are directed between the hours of noon and five P. M. and by a deputation of not more than five persons. The resolutions, moreover, must be presented in written

between the hours of noon and five P. M. and by a deputation of not more than five persons. The resolutions, moreover, must be presented in writing and must be signed by each member of the deputation.

The final clause provides that any infringement of these resolutions will subject the offender to a fine of not less \$40 nor more than \$60, or in default ten days' imprisonment.

The revolution then broke out in carnest. The Chiian navy revolted and their allies on land followed their example. The navy thought that it would be supported by the troops of Antofagasta and Calidera, but they remained faithful to the government. Admirals Rebolledo and Viel also remained loyal to the government and straightway gave orders to get ready all the torpede boats and prepare for the defence of Valparaiso.

So the revolution went on, much to the surprise of Peru. The clitzens of the sister Republic have been taking a lively interest in this civil war, and one of their representative papers, the Callao, published at Callao in Peru, endeavors to account for

into a kind of whirlpeol and converted into a field of strife that same platform whereon in the past the highest Chilian lights figured. Prior to the war against Feru the Chilian government counted upon the support of prominent public men whose influence was more than equal to that of the military party. But victory and the sudden influx of wealth have led to the military party holding power in Chili, although they use that power through citizen leaders.

"Baimaceda is backed by the army, while his opponets wish to put Baquedano forward and place him in a position they refused to give him while he was in the first flush of victory. All in Chili today seek power through the army and through force and forget those happy days which were passed in tranquil political life.

Even all thest threat this party this could the

was in the first hums of victory. All in Chill to-day seek power through the army and through force and forget those happy days which were passed in tranquil political life.

From all that can be gathered at this and of the line the political feeling in Chill is still at fever heat, and both parties in this peculiar fight are watching for every chance to resp an advantage. That the President has no notion of yielding is evidenced by the reports that he has neglected no opportunity to circumseribe the powers of Congress and to high the voice of the people. On the other hand the news received in New York shows that Congress has not been idle, and that the resources of the government have been out off wherever it would result in lessening the President's financial power to carry out his intentions. A large number of newspapers came from Chill by the Pacific mail steamer Newport yesterday, and with the exception of the papers which are openly supporting the President in what the Chilian Congress considers a despotic rule, the press of Chili has taken a most conservative view of the trouble. Publications favoring the reconstruction of the government, without directly opposing the present administration, are urging that mutual concessions be made and that both parties come to an amicable understanding.

Among these newspapers is the Chilian Times, published in English at Valparaiso. Under date of December 27 this paper comments thus or the change in the Ministry.

"Another change of Ministry has taken place. Don Lauso Barras has resigned and Don Aufion Muñoz has entered the Cabinet. The Ministry is now composed as follows:—

"Interior (Premier)—Don CLAUDIO VICUNA.

"Foreign Affairs—Don DOMNGO GODOX.

"Finance—Don Aurion Munoz.

"War and Marine—Goneral GAUA.

"Public Works—Don GUILLIFRED MACKENNA.

"Justice—Too Ismael Perez.

"The change in the composition of the Ministry, slight as it appears to be, does not indicate any alteration in the Presidential policy, but rather would appear to affirm it. Nevertheless, we lea

many days longer without being productive of calamitous results.

"We prefer not to offer any comment upon the
conditions which, it is said, form the basis of the
negotiations pending between the Executive and
Congress, because such a course might lay us open
to a charge of partisanship. What we, in common
with our countrymen, desire is that a solution to
the actual, political problem may be found without any further delay, and somehow we still have
faith that Chillan particitism will be found equal
to the occasion. It may be that in order to restore
amicable relations between the Executive and Congress mutual concessions may be found to be absolutely necessary. In which case it is to be hoped
that no faise pride or exagorated partisanship
may stand in the way of their being made.

Let us hope that the dissensions which for so
long a time have divided and perturbed the country may die out with the era of 1896 and that a
brighter era may be inaugurated with the new
year. "

\* \*\*

WAR IN HONDURAS.

ANOTHER REVOLUTIONARY OUTBREAK FEARED IN

CENTRAL AMERICA. A prominent downtown business house yesterday received a cablegram in cipher from Tegucigalpa the capital of Spanish Honduras, announcing that a renewal of the recent war with Guatemala is mo

mentarily expected. As the sender or the message is a high official in the Honduras government the information looked upon as highly important.

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN REPUBLICS.

THE LIMA SUPERIOR COURT ORDERS THE RE LEASE OF MISSIONARY PENZOUTL PANAMA, Jan. 26, 1891.—Lieutenant Wyse left for Surope on January 21. While in Bogota he occupied himself in personally investigating the actual condition of the work on the Panama Canal and

sequiring all information which might be of service to him in connection with the canal work. He returns to France with a renewed concession, under which all here anticipate that the canal work will be completed.

The Isima Superior Court has confirmed the judgment passed by the Judge of First Instance in the Penzotti case, which ordered that the clergyman, who had been imprisoned at the Instigation of religious opponents, be at once set at liberty.

All the workmen on the Chilian section of Clark's Transdine Railway have been paid off. All the materials have been stowed away, and there is no likelihood that work will be resumed this season. The engineer-in-chief has been ordered to the Argentine section, where according to an Andes paper, things are in great disorder, and there is besides a deficit of \$2,000,000, Mr. John Clark is besides a deficit of \$2,000,000, Mr. John Clark is besides a deficit of a great disorder, and there is besides a deficit of recommendation of vonezuela derived from customs reached nearly \$6,000,000. The national debt has been reduced to \$23,517,000, and the population in 1890 is given as \$23,517,000, and the population in 1890 is given as \$23,517,000, and the population in 1890 circ given as \$23,517,000, and the population in 1890 circ given as \$2,239,000. The total exports were valued at \$18,000,000, of which \$4,600,000 came from England and \$3,900,000 of wh

MINERS PURSUED BY FLAMES.

OVERTAKEN BY AN EXPLOSION AS THEY WERE LEAVING AND MANY HURT.

NEW CASTLE, Col., Feb. 3, 1891 .- An awful disaster occurred here this evening in the Grand River coal and coke mines. As the day shift, composed of seventy-five miners, was about to leave the mine terrific explosion occurred. Men, women and children rushed toward the entrance of the mine-Above the roar of the escaping gases the pitiful cries of the imprisoned miners could be plainly heard by their wives and children. Willing hands started the hoisting machinery, relleving each other as fast as their comrales became exhausted. The seventy-five miners were soon brought to the sur face, some of them more dead than alive. The fiames immediately after shot up with such force as to drive everybody away. Explosions have for lowed every few hours since. It is feared several have perished.

LEGISLATORS WANT TO FIGHT.

DY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 3, 1891.—The legislative investigation into the causes of the Mammoth Mine disaster ended at four o'clock this morning with a disgraceful scene. General Manager Lynch, of the Frick Coke Company, and other officials testified that they had taken every precaution to make the mine safe. Then Mr. Lynch charged that Sen-ator Hines, one of the investigators, was there as as attorney for the Miners' Union and had taken improper means to make it appear that the mine was uneafe.

was unsafe.

Senator Hines denied this under cath, whereupon Senator Thompson, another investigator, asked to be sworn and testified that Senator Hines told him he was an attorney for the Miners' Union.

The lie was passed between the Senators. Hines called Thompson a blackguard and bystanders nad dimedity in preventing a fist right. Two reports will probably be presented as a result of the squabble. The Coroner will begin his investigation on Thursday. equabble. The current of the second of the s

GENERAL MILES AND THE INDIANS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3, 1891-General Miles said this morning that the matter of dealing with the Pine Ridge Agency indians had been taken entirely out government. Admirals Reboiledo and Viel also remaited loyal to the government and straightway gave orders to get ready all the torpede beats and prepare for the defence of Valparaiso.

Thom years's point of view.

So the revolution went on, much to the surprise of Chili's neighbors and most of all to the surprise of Peru. The citizens of the sister Republic have been taking a lively interest in this civil war, and one of their representative papers, the Callac, published at Callac in Peru, endeavors to account for the wide spread opposition to Balmaceds's government.

"Prosperity," it says "has led the elements which direct the military and social life of Chili of his hands and he knew nothing about the band

COST OF THE SIOUX CAMPAIGN.

UNCLE SAM MUST FAY NEAR Y \$2,000,000 POR

THE FUN IN SOUTH DAKOTA. [FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

HERALD BUREAU.
CORNER FIFTHENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WASHINGTON. Feb. 3, 1891. An estimate sent to Congress yesterday by the Secretary of War to supply a deficiency in the Quartermaster's Department tells the story of the cost of the Indian campaign just closed. The

Quartermaster's Department tells the story of the cost of the Indian campaign just closed. The round sum of \$1,300,000 is asked for, the principal items of which are \$935,016 for transportation of troops and supplies and \$187,702 for extra clothlug, camp and garrison equipage nacessary to fit out for the winter campaign; \$70,000 to replace horness broken down in the campaign and for the purchase of ponies, and \$85,000 to cover the difference in cost of supplies purchased for troops in the fleid and the contract prices at the post from which the troops were drawn. These were other expeases under the supply department that will probably bring the total cost of the campaign up to \$2,000,000, a sum aufficient to have given the Sioux the \$100,000 annual appropriation promised them for a period of twenty years.

The anxiously awaited report of Major Kent and Captain Baldwin, the officers detailed to investigate the particulars of the Wounded Knee battle, were received at army headquarters to-day. They are now being examined by the Commanding General, in connection with the official report of Colonel Forsyth, preliminary to transmission with an indorsement thereon, to the Secretary of War. The contents of the report will not be officially made public until Secretary Protor has determined what action he will take in Colonel Forsyth's ease. It is assumed by those officers who have learned the one further proceedings against Colonel Forsyth, and that he will be restored to his command.

A.—Dangerous Use of Strong Purgatives.

and howels. A continued use of such remedies produces

A .- Dangerous Use of Strong Purgatives.

Pills and purgatives which act quickly upon the bow-Is irritate and destroy the mucous coats of the stemach chronic inflammation of the stemach and bowels. The therefore, highly recommended because its action is due solely to its solvent and stimulating properties, and it does not irritate the stomach. Obtain the genuine importal article only.

Advice.—Don't Beich in Anybody's Face or suffer from dyspepsis, billousness, headache and servousness, Take Siemoss' Lives Regulator.

Ask for Anci or Brand Shires. Staple and fancy styles; best in the world.

For 25 Cents You Can Get Carter's Lit-TIR LIVER PRIES-the best liver regulator in the world. Don't forget this. One pill a dose.

Keep's Shirts to Measure, Six for \$9. La Grippe in New York.

This dreaded disease makes its appearance again.

La Grippe is with us again, and this dreadful disease has already taken a firm grip on many of our people. The after effects of "La Grippo" are more to be dreaded than the disease itself. Generally it makes place for pneumonia and leaves the patient, if he recovers at all, in a very feeble condition, from which many have not rallied long after the last attack of our Russian enemy "La Grippe" had left us. Sir Morell Mackensie highly recom mends the Soren Mingual Partities as being the most effectual remedy for the prevention and cure of all catarrhal inflammations (of which La Grippe is the most ag gravated type), for Sore Throat, Coughs, Bronchitis and lung troubles. Whenever you enter from a heated reom into the open air during the winter put one of these pastiles (troches) into the mouth and you will surely prevent any attack of the Grippe, Catarrh or Cold. Whenever you suffer from a cold in the head or catarrh of any form do not triffe with yourself but use them at

once.

The genuine Seden Mineral Pastilles must have the testimonial and signature of Sir Morell Mackensie around

Latest Style Lion Brand Collar,

Rhoumatism and Gout Cured in Every case since 1861. Famous Phesempron 100,384 cures incurables. Internal, 75c. bottle. MULLER'S Phermacy, 45 University place, and druggists.

the world: nitrogenous and phosphatic; no yeast or da; a powerful builder up of every tissue. In cartons ac. HEALTH FOOD CO., 81 5th av., and all grocers. The Time Comes When Ev rybody Needs MARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It often saves life.

"The Leader," the Best Water Cracker

You Apply Recamier Cream at Night. Wash it off in the merning. Result, a fair, smooth and natural complexion. Price 21 50 per jar. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers and by the owner, HARRIET HUBBARD AYER, 305 5th av., New York city. Z .- Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup Has

EUROPE.

BOARD RESIDENCE PARK HOUSE HOTEL, 126 Queen's Gate, Loudon, S. W.—Lofty public and private comm, billard room; cuinine a feature; American ladies, and gentlemen visiting London will find in this fashionably situated, handsomely furnished residence every comfort. CORK CHIPS ... BUYERS OF CORK WASTE WANT. d by an important cork manufactory. Address effers to Felh RUDER COHN, Steam Cork Manufactory, Königs-lerg I. Prassis (Germany).

DO YOU DINE! If yos, your dinner should begin with soup. Soup can be most easily, most economically and most explously made with

DO YOU DINE!

DO YOU DINE!

LIEBIG COMPANYS

LIEBIG COMPANY'S LIEBIG COMPANY'S

EXTRACT OF BEEF. EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Se sure and get the genuine, with signature of Justus DAVID JEWELL, OF 4 AND 0 NEW OXFORD ST. London. Envisad, noted for the finest and largest stock of Antique Furniture, Ohina, Bronzes, &c.; established over 50 years; patrouised by the Royal Courts of Europe and élits of America; inspection solicited; wholesale and retail.

EPPS COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING
FOR BREAKFAST.
MADE WITH BOULING WATER OR MILK.
SOLD ONLY IN HALF POUND TINS, LABELLED
JAMES EPPS & CO., LONDON. MONTAGUE MANSION, GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONdon, W. C. (opposite British Museum, "Central and convanient; bandsomely furnished suites, each fitted with
bath and lawatory; '80 first class bedroums, passenger
lift; Brst class cocking, handsome dining saloos,
billiard, smoking and drawing rooms; moderate inclusive terms. Cable address, "Willer, London." Special
terms to large fauilles and those making a longith stay,
Branch establishments, Henricta Mansion, Henricta
st., Cavendish square, W.; 40 Weymouth st., Portland
place, W.

ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 20, 1890, THE REUNION COACHES, THE "COMET" AND "METEOR" NICE TO CANNES AND CANNES TO NICE, WELL EQUIPPED ROAD COACHES,

will run from the place Massens at NICE to CANNER forming a double service daily, Sundays excepted. Die service under "THE COMET."
NICK TO CANNES Back, 2:00
10 Cannes F. M. 2:00
2:25
4 Javan 2:34
2:34 A. M. 10:13 Cannes.

10:32 Golfe Jouan.
10:55\* Anthee.
11:25 Val Claret.
11:25\* Val Claret.
11:50\* Le Var
12:15 Nice.

"Change horses. Golfe Jouan. Cannes..... "THE METEOR."
CANNES TO NICE.
Back.
P. M. 2-00 Out Caunes A. M. 10:00 Nice.
Golfe Jonan 10:25 Le Var.
Antibes 10:43° Cagnes.
Val Claret 10:50 Val Clar
Cagnes 11:20° Antibes.
Le Var 11:43 Golfs Jo.
Nice 12:05 Cannes

10:43° Cagnes 10:50 Val Claret 11:20° Antibes 11:43° Golfs Jouan 12:05 Casnes "Thange horses.

Fares—Single, 10f.; return, 15f. Bux sext—Single, 20f.; return, 25f.

Parcels and game carried at low rates.
The guards will give tariff for intermediate fares.
Seats can be booked at—
The CERCLE DE LA REUNION, Cannes.
The NEW YORK HERALD office, Cannes.
The NEW YORK HERALD office, Nice.
The coaches take passengers at Cannes opposite Rumnel mayer, and start from the Hotel Splendide.

PARIS.—HOTEL VOUILLEMONT, 15 RUE BOISSY l'Anglais; finest situation between Madeieine and l'hamps Elysées; first class family hotel; highly recom-sended NEW PUBLICATIONS BOOKS AND MAGAZINES BY THE MILLIONS OLD Books, Paper Novels, Magazines bought, will pay \$12 for 1977 magazine of American History, back numbers of Magazines supplied. SILK'S BOOK EMPORIUM, 147 6th

BOOK-FRENCH CONVERSATIONS 20C. (POSTAGE stamps). Prof BERGER. of Parls, 803 Broadway. Domestic Building. French conversation classes: he payment in advance. Ask for circular.

300. "HYPNOTISM:" 40C. RICHARDSON'S TULBITISS. Barlow: Fledings Thom Junes: "Perservillaries Barlow: "Fishings Thom Junes: "Perservillaries Barlow: "Asnon Lescaut," Voltsire's "Carlylo's Trench Levolution." "Las Mingrables: The. "Koran," "Roussean's Confessions," "Pegy's Diary."

"Koran," "Roussean's Confessions," "Pagy's Diary."